The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1871. NUMBER 1.

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PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS,
" C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, *propose to fill* a necessity which has *been long*, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
130 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

SMILE WHENE'ER YOU CAN.

When things don't go to suit you
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown.
Since life is oft perplexing,
'Tis much the wisest plan
To bear all trials bravely,
And smile whene'er you can.

Why should you dread to-morrow,
And thus despoil to-day?
For when you borrow trouble,
You always have to pay.
It is a good old maxim,
Which should be often preached,
Don't cross the bridge before you
Before the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing,
If you would keep in mind,
The thought that good and evil
Are always here combined.
There must be something wanting,
And though you roll in wealth,
You may miss from your casket
That precious jewel—health.

And though you're strong and sturdy,
You may have an empty purse;
(And earth has many trials
Which I consider worse!)
But whether joy or sorrow
Fills up your mortal span.
'Twill make your pathway brighter
To smile whene'er you can.

HIGHLY INTERESTING

REPUDIATION OF COLLECTOR CASEY

DEMANDS FOR HIS REMOVAL

The following series of letters, petitions, and remonstrances which not so long since flew fast and furious to Washington, for the removal of the collector of this port, will furnish our readers with the opportunity to contemplate how wonderfully "circumstances alter cases." Look at the signers of these papers, and compare their positions and altitudes "then and now."—[ED.

Petition for the removal of James F. Casey, Collector of Customs, New Orleans, Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April, 1870.

We, the undersigned, Republicans of the State of Louisiana, respectfully petition you for the removal of James F. Casey, collector of the port of New Orleans.

We are constrained to this course by his continued and persistent disregard of all party obligations; by his retention in office of those who have ever been inimical to the Republican party, and who now, while ostensibly members thereof, use their efforts in opposing its best interests and creating dissension in its ranks; by his removal of well-tried, honest and efficient Republicans, and the appointment in their stead of those who have never given their voices, votes, or influence in favor of the Republican party; and by his continuance in this course in spite of the urgent and repeated appeals of the Republican journals and leading men of the State. In our opinion it is imperatively necessary for the success of the Republican party in the State of Louisiana that James F. Casey be removed from his present official position.

MARTIN FLOOD,
President of the Board of Public Works.
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS W. CONWAY,
State Superintendent of Public Education.
HENRY C. DIBBLE.
AZARIAH F. WILD,
Port Warden.
H. L. SWORDS,
Editor of the Assumption Chronicle.
SAMUEL H. HOUSTON,
Delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1868.
JOHN LOCKWOOD.
D. H. REESE,
Editor of the Lafourche Republican.
THOMAS H. NOLAND,
Assistant Assessor for the Second District of Louisiana.
JAMES CROMIE,
Publisher of the Red River News.
B. P. BLANCHARD,
Assistant Secretary of the Senate.
J. ORSBORN,
Judge Ninth Judicial District Court, Louisiana.
N. UNDERWOOD.
Assessor Internal Revenue Second District, Louisiana, and proprietor of the St. James Sentinel.
A. TUREAUD,
Representative from St. James.
AMOS. S. COLLINS.
PITT CRAVATH,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Customhouse war is about over, the attacking party having gained nearly all they fought for, are disposed to rest upon their laurels. A telegram from Washington recently, to the besieged forces here, stated that the leaders of the assaulting column had concluded to grant a truce.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

We are informed that James F. Casey, the present collector of this port, yesterday threatened a Republican editor of one of the country parishes with a withdrawal of the State printing from the editor's paper, unless the paper would cease its demand for his (Casey's) removal from office. Casey's impudence and ignorance has often surprised us, but this last illustration of his weakness and imbecillity beats anything that has ever before come from him. The threat is an insult to the State Board of Public Printing, consisting of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the House. It is an insult to the press of this State, and as such will, no doubt, be properly rebuked. It is an insult to the Republican party of the whole country, and fully justifies and demands the immediate removal from office of the guilty individual.

We hope the Republican press of this State will speak out on this subject with becoming independence, and sustain our Congressional delagation in ridding us of a collector who disgraces the high office he now holds, to the exclusion of many deserving, competent and honest Republicans of this State.

[Personal and Private.]

Republicans of New Orleans, Louisiana, urging the removal of James F. Casey, Collector of Customs.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,
December 28, 1869.

SIR—The several articles which have appeared in the New Orleans *Republican*, plainly and unequivocally charging Mr. James F. Casey, collector of this port, with a want of fidelity to the Republican party in the administration of the affairs of the Customhouse, so far as dispensing its patronage is concerned, are true, every word true. And how that paper can now draw off its fire, and consent to a compromise, contemplating his continuance in office, is more than we can understand, and especially if they have nothing but the repetition of promises, so often broken. Indeed, the Customhouse cannot expect to be Republicanized while the collector himself has heretofore made it his boast that, during the late war he (Mr. J. F. Casey) was "a neutral Kentuckian," and has never been suspected of having any sympathy in common with the Republican party of the country; but more than all this, it has been openly charged in the same paper that Mr. Casey is notoriously unfit for the position he holds, not only politically unfit, but also commercially unfit. And still further, it is openly charged that the investigation of some of the late alleged frauds clearly shows that Mr. Casey was either officially in complicity with these frauds, or else that he lacks the requisite capacity for the discharge of the duties of the office of collector of the port; and taking whichever horn of this dilemma he may, how can any one urge his continuance in office? Not only fidelity to the Republican party, but fidelity to the interests of the public and the government, all require his immediate removal, and the appointment of a gentleman of capacity and integrity, as well as fidelity to the party, to serve as collector of the port of New Orleans.

Such are some of the views entertained by nearly all the intelligent, leading and true men of the Republican party in and about New Orleans. And you Mr. Secretary, will win the gratitude of not only the Republican party, but also of the leading business men of this city, if you exercise your influence (which we know is matchless) in bringing about a speedy change. This we say to you in all candor, though we say it confidentially, and have the honor to remain, with high esteem, your obedient servants,

REPUBLICANS.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington D. C.

Petition for the removal of James F. Casey, collector of customs, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The undersigned, Representatives in the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, respectfully, but urgently and earnestly, request the removal of James F. Casey from the position of collector of the port of New Orleans, believing that in so doing the best interests of the government and the Republican party will be maintained:

HARRY LOTT, Rapides parish.
MILTON MORRIS, Ascension parish.
JAMES S. MATTHEWS, Tensas parish.
P. HARPER, St. Charles parish.
W. J. CALHOUN, Rapides parish.
S. E. CUNY, Rapides parish.
A. L. LEE, St. Bernard.
W. L. McMILLEN, parish of Carroll.
P. JONES YORKE, parish of Carroll.
JAMES J. WALSH, DeSoto parish.
F. C. ANTOINE, Orleans.
V. M. LANGE, East Baton Rouge
HENDERSON WILLIAMS, Madison.
JOHN GAIR, East Feliciana.
CHARLES LOWRY, Natchitoches.
W. C. MELVIN, Natchitoches.
D. H. REESE, Lafourche.
E. LEBLANC, Avoyelles.
P. GUIGONET, Avoyelles.
S. TUREAUD, St. James.
T. B. W. EVANS, Jefferson parish.
H. C. TOUNOIR, Pointe Coupee.
C. G. ADODPHE, New Orleans.
HENDERSON, Madison parish.
JAMES K. BELDEN, Orleans.
R. H. ISABELLE, Orleans.
WILLIAM MURRELL, Lafourche.
M. STERRETT.
JOHN PAGE, Jefferson.
G. H. HILL, Ascension.
R. J. TAYLOR, West Feliciana.

In order that the people may not forget the fact that Collector Casey was not always held in high estimation by his present allies, we present below extracts from a letter of Secretary of the Treasury, communicating, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of July 4, 1870, in relation to the removal of James F. Casey as collector of customs at New Orleans:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 12, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution adopted by the Senate on the fourth instant, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the Senate all papers on file in his office relating to the removal of James F. Casey, collector of customs at New Orleans, as well as any papers showing the manner in which said Casey has discharged the duties of his office since he has been collector. The number of persons employed in said customhouse during each of the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, of 1869, and January and February of 1870. The amount paid said employes per month, and if any persons were employed and paid during said time without authority of law, if so, how many and the amount thus paid them, and what labor, if any, they performed. The amount paid employes in said customhouse during each of the months of 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868, together with the number of persons employed during each of said months. The amount and proportion of increase, if any, of imports and exports at said port during said years.

In reply I transmit the original papers called for together with statements prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Customs and Bureau of Statistics, which furnish all the information in the possession of this department on the subjects embraced in said resolution.

I have included a statement of the imports and exports for the year 1869.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Schuler Colfax, Vice President, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C.' Feb. 28, 1860.

SIR: Early in January last we complained to you that the Customhouse at New Orleans was not managed in the interests of the Republican party, so far as the Collector's department was concerned. About that time Mr. Casey, the Collector, was in this city, and in your office he expressed his desire and purpose to discharge from his employment all men who were not Republicans. His lists of employes and officers we examined, and other gentlemen with ourselves, all being Republicans from the State of Louisiana, pointed out about sixty names of men who were Democrats and not in sympathy with the Republican party. We were not able to designate the political status of all the men employed in the Customhouse. Mr. Casey did not agree that all, or any considerable number of the men pointed out as being Democrats, were such. At his own suggestion the question of the political status of all employes should be left to the decision of the Central Committee of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana. We returned to New Orleans and the question at issue was submitted to that committee, and on investigation it was found that about one hundred and ten of the employes holding all the most prominent positions were not in sympathy with the Republican party. This was communicated to Mr. Casey by the committee. In accordance with his previous action he ignored the committee, and still retains in office nearly all the men pointed out by ourselves and the committee as Democrats. The committee composed of the most prominent and influential Republicans of the State, being also men of high character and standing as citizens, have unanimously, by resolution, expressed their belief that Mr. Casey does not intend to place the Customhouse in the control of men who will support the Republican party, and that so long as Mr. Casey holds the position of Collector, the officers and employes of the Customhouse under his control will not support the national administration, and the party which placed it in power.

Statements of a similar character come to us from many leading Republicans of New Orleans, and we are led to believe that such is the unanimous opinion of the reliable Republicans of the State.

We are further advised, and believe, that Mr. Casey is wholly controlled politically, and perhaps otherwise, by certain of his subordinates, and that especially so long as they are retained in office Mr. Casey will not subserve the interests of the Republican party and the administration.

We are of the opinion that the removal of Mr. Casey would remedy the whole evil, provided a known and efficient Republican were placed in his position. But knowing that this cannot be done except by the President, we respectfully suggest to you an alternative that is within your power to apply, which may remedy the evils complained of. At the same time be it understood that we regard the removal of Mr. Casey as the most effective remedy and most consistent with the wishes of the Republicans of the State.

The men controlling Mr. Casey against the interests of the Republican party, and whose removal will afford a partial remedy, at least, for the evils we complain of, are the following, to wit: P. F. Herwig, special deputy collector; C. E. Ingalls, deputy collector; P. E. Bechtel, auditor; J. D. Fleitas, weigher; Joseph Herwig, superintendent warehouses;——Crawford, chief entry clerk;——Gormly, clerk.

We, therefore, respectfully request, in accordance with the wishes of the Republican party of Louisiana, and in the interest of the government, that the above named persons be removed immediately, and that all others named by the Central Committee be removed as soon as the interests of the public will admit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. S. HARRIS.
WM. P. KELLOG.
L. A. SHELDON.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1871.

SIR: We recommend the following removals in the New Orleans Customhouse:

That P. F. Herwig be removed and Charles Shute appointed in his stead.

That C. E. Ingalls be removed and Brainerd P. Blanchard appointed in his place.

That Thomas Crawford be removed and———Starr appointed.

That John D. Fleitas be removed from the office of weigher and T. V. Coupland appointed.

That the nomination of E. D. Benedict, weigher, be not confirmed, and W. S. Mudgett appointed to the place.

That Henry Gormly be removed and George W. Rollins appointed in his place.

Mr. Shute is already the chief for the assistant treasurer of New Orleans, and may not accept. In such case, we desire to have Mr. Blanchard appointed in place of P. F. Herwig, and we desire in such case to name another man in place of Ingalls.

We respectfully ask that early action be taken in this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. S. HARRIS,
WM. P. KELLOGG,
L. A. SHELDON,

Hon. George S. Boutwell. Secretary of the Treasury.

The undersigned, Senators of the State of Louisiana, respectfully, but urgently and earnestly, recommend the removal of James F. Casey from the position of Collector of the port of New Orleans, believing that in so doing the best interests of the government and the Republican party will be maintained.

Joseph Witgenstien,	J. R. Williams,
Patrick O'Hara,	C. B. Darrall,
George Y. Kelso,	J. J. Monette,
Curtis Pollard,	John Lynch,
C. C. Packard,	R. Poindexter,
Charles Wilcox,	J. D. Beares,
C. C. Antoine,	John Ray,

T. V. Coupland.

The gentlemen who recommend the removal of Mr. Casey, as expressed within, are all Republican State Senators.

L. A. SHELDON.

[By telegram, dated New Orleans, March 1, 1870; received at Washington 11:10 P. M.]

L. A. Sheldon, Member of Congress, W. P. Kellogg and John S. Harris, United States Senators:

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the State Central Executive Committee of the Republican party at a meeting held this day.

Resolved, That we recommend the unconditional removal of James F. Casey from the office of collector of customs of this port.

S. B. PACKARD,
President;
HUGH J. CAMPBELL,

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
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Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

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—AND—
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CIGAR MANUFACTORY,
at No. 129 Polymnia Street, near Dryades Street, where orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. O. B. ROUDEZ.
3m New Orleans, Dec. 13, 1871.

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17.....CHARTRES STREET.....17
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The Louisianian.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

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MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 21, 1871.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

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RECORDING SEC'Y—WILLIAM VIGERS.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y—J. W. FAIRFAX.

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[FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.]

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Third Congressional District—Thomas H. Noland, George Washington.
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Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. A. B. HARRIS.
Hon. A. E. BARBER.

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Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. THOS. J. NOLAND.
Hon. Ed. BUTLER.
Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.
JOHN PARSONS Esq.

☞The fourth ward R. R. Mother Club will hold no more meetings until January 8, 1871. The "boys" will thus have ample opportunity to enjoy the holidays, undisturbed by the visions, or apprehensions of "ways that are dark and tricks that ere vain."

☞We acknowledge the receipt yesterday of a complimentary ticket o attend the Grand Military, Fancy Dress and Calico Ball, by the Dunn Guards, Co. H., 2nd Reg't Louisiana State Militia, which came off last night in the Mechanic's Institute.

☞The *National Fag, Republican* in name but not in fact, is simply an organ of office holders in the Customhouse, pledged to maintain the same set of brothers-in-law in office. Not to agree in this, on the part of any Republican, is treason. According to the *Fag*, they have a prescriptive right to those offices. The vials of wrath are poured out on all who gainsay it, and the five hundred partisans of the Customhouse, whose office seeking adherents would not count votes enough to elect the Representative lowest in number.

☞Yesterday a committee on Oratory from the second ward R. R. Mother Club, composed of F. F. Tranchard Esq., chairman, and Jos. Garcia, Henry Woods, George D. Geddes and C. B. Lang, waited on Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and invited him to address the Second Ward Club on Tuesday evening Dec. 26, to which he responded affirmatively.

POLICE REVIEW.

On Tuesday last the Metropolitan police were turned out for their annual inspection. At two o'clock the men were marched from the various stations, and met on Rampart street, where the body formed the right resting on Canal street. Drawn up in line, this corps presented a highly creditable appearance. After a review by the members of the Police Board headed by the President, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the men were marched off, in companies, each precinct being headed by its appropriate Captain or Sergeant, down Canal street, up Dryades (passing the State House and Executive office) to Common, thence by a devious way to Lafayette square where a close inspection took place.

There were between four and five hundred men in the ranks, and for fine looking, ablebodied men, well uniformed, neat and clean appearance we have scarcely seen their equal. In the performance of their evolutions too, they displayed an efficiency that will bear favorable comparison with "regulars."

The force was under the general command of Superintendent A. S. Badger, who with the aid of his captains and sergeants performed their duties with great credit; and justly received the high compliments for the efficiency and appearance of their men, which were paid.

There was a company of mounted Police on the ground and drilled as cavalry they went through their duties with efficiency, and imparted quite a new feature to police turn outs.

Two bands of music were in attendance and by the performance of inspiriting and appropriate airs merited approbation.

Quite a number of spectators witnessed the parade and inspection and we have no doubt that the ingenuous observer will feel constrained to admit that our Police Force is at once a formidable and a respectable organization.

☞Mr. Pinchback did contradict the statement of the *Times* that he was in the Workhouse as a criminal, years ago when politics were hot where they are now cold and when it was much as a man's life was worth to be in the front. Where was the Editor of the *Fag* at that time? Or where were any of the Editors of that sheet? Those representatives of "chivalry" either kept out of the way, or else formed part of the processions at that epoch. This game of looking back can never be invoked unless at the cost of the conjuror.

☞The *Grand Era* is still at its old game. The last issue is one prolonged unintelligible, vociferous bray, in the shape of the "eloquence" the joy of "crowds of friends." The "antipathy of colored *men*" who *thinks* and *acts* etc., and "our knowledge."

O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us.

ONLY A BUG-BEAR.

One or two City papers, with an evident love of the sensational, have been repeating the ridiculous threat of Federal interposition to prevent it, if the House of Representatives should see fit to change its presiding officer. This is so preposterously absurd, that we would not have deemed it worthy of any reference, but for the fact of its repetition in the papers; and we only allude to it to remind our readers how *funny* reporters will be sometimes. The *Fag* doesn't believe that a majority of the members of the House of Representatives can declare the Speaker's chair vacant and elect another in his place. He wants a two-third vote.

How was it when Mr. Carr was deposed and Mr. Carter elected? Can't the power that made him Speaker unseat him? Is he afraid that there is "a majority" against him now, and being unwilling to acknowledge a clean defeat, waits to fall back into this "last ditch"? Keep up the upper lip.

☞Mr. Joseph H. Wilson should stick to dry goods, for his politics always get him beaten. He ran for Senator, and many other offices, in not one of which had he even the shadow of success, which in itself amounts to a defeat. His latest attempt is, with questionable papers to be accredited a Park Commissioner, when he again fell through Some power should lift him from his present political attitude and make him a deputy Constable.

OUR COMMEMORATION.

According to promise, we proceed to inform our readers that on Sunday last we had the pleasure, in company with quite a number of gentlemen. of celebrating the first anniversary of our paper's existence at the hospitable residence of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, it senior proprietor. The occaison was graced by the presence of his Excellency, Governor H. C. Warmoth, Senators A. B. Harris, A. E. Barber, C. C. Antoine, Representatives J. W. Quinn, L. J. Souer, R. M. J. Kenner, Dr. A. W. Smythe, Adjutant General G. A. Sheridan, H. A. Corbin and G. E. Paris, Esqs.

The dinner hour arrived, the company proceeded to the active and interesting discussion of the smoking and luscious viands tempting the indulgence of appetites, somewhat sharpened by previous provocations. Conversation on the prominent topics of the day became lively and interesting, all the gentlemen, more or less, participating in the discussions. After a long stay over the "courses," which succeeded each other as rapidly as permissible, the unruly member "which no man can tame," demanded some license, and toasts became the order of the day. THE LOUISIANIAN, its success and perpetuity. Its proprietors. The Press. Governor H. C. Warmoth and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback. The unity and consolition of the Republican party. The Legislature. The medical profession; were all drunk and felicitously and appropriately responded to by designated representatives.

The festivities lasted for several hours, when we were admonished of the "time to part," and taking leave of our generous host, we betook ourselves to our several homeward routes.

COL. LEWIS' ORDINANCE.

The published report of the proceedings of the City Council, on Tuesday last, contain an ordinance introduced by administrator Lewis, and adopted "without a dissenting voice." The instrument runs:

"Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, That from and after the passage of this ordinance the several recorders of the city, when releasing any person under bond for his or her appearance before them, shall not exact from such person the sum of one dollar for the bond or recognizance they may give to appear; and all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

We give Col. Lewis the fullest credit for a sincere desire to relieve arrested parties from the infliction of an unnecessary and probably unjust penalty, but the ordinance merely prohibits the exation of "*one dollar*," but makes the matter infinitely worse than it was before, inasmuch as recorders are left perfectly free to charge *two*, *three* or as many dollars as they please. We commend this matter to the attention of the Administrator.

BURNING OF THE BULLETIN OFFICE.

Yesterday morning early a fire broke out in the fourth story of the building No. 133 Gravier street, damaging it to the extent of several thousand dollars. The *Bulletin* printing company are reported to have suffered loss from water and fire to the amount of $20,000, partially covered by insurance.

The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks falling from an adjacent smoke stack, on a lot of exchanges stowed away in the upper apartment.

☞The *Plaquemines Republican* of December 16 announces a change in its editorial management. Wm. A. Brainerd Esq., who hitherto flourished the grey goose quill "has been compelled to retire" and is succeeded by Judge W. M. Prescott, who is well known in the journalistic world, as an able and trenchant writer, and a worthy advocate and expounder of republican principles. We congratulate our contemporary on the acquisition of the Judge.

☞The *Terrebonne Banner* has passed from the control of Hon P. O'Hara, and is now edited and published by James C. Clark. The new chief takes up the cry of "reform," and toots the horn quite glibly. He proposes, among other things, to "give the official doings of the Governor and his semi-excellency alphabetical Pinchback." We warn the e unfortunate individuals of their impending doom.

At a meeting of Wisdom Lodge No. 28" under the auspices of the Sup.·. Coun.·. of thirty-third and last degree of the A and A Scotch Rite of Freemasonry, in and for the Sovereign and Indepenpent State of Louisiana, held December 14, 1871, the following Officers were elected to serve for the ensuing masonic year:—

R. B. Baquie, K.·. R.·. C.·. W.·. M.·.
Wm. Vigers, K.·. R.·. C.·. S.·. W.·.
J. E. Mathieu, K.·. K.·. H.·. J.·. W.·.
Harry Lott, M.·. M.·. Ora.·.
C. A. Baquie, M.·. M.·. Sec.·.
J. B. Walsh, M.·. M.·. Treas.·.
T. Houlihan, M.·. M.·. Mas.·. C.·.
L. DeGury, K.·. K.·. H.·. Mas.·. Ex.·.
Jos. Pinta K.·. K.·. C.·. In.·. Sen.·.

☞Yesterday we were agreeably surprized to behold the beaming countenance of our genial friend, J. Sells Martin, who arrived from Shreveport the evening previous.

COMMUNICATED.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Several days ago we received a letter from Allen Greene Esq., of Greensboro, La., enclosing a copy of a letter which he had received from Matthew Scott Esq., of Muskingum County, Ohio, with reference to the establishment in the South of a Seminary for the instruction of the newly enfranchised, "particularly the females."

The letters speak for themselves:

ADAMS MILLS, MUSKINGUM COUNTY, Ohio, October 20, 1871.

Mr. Allen Green,

DEAR SIR—Since the day I saw you on train for a few minutes, I have often thought that as nothing comes by "chance," (not even the fall of a sparrow to the ground) there might a Providence connected with it for the upraising and instruction of those who were formerly slaves in this country, particularly the females, who seem heretofore to have been overlooked in the effort made to prepare a portion of the race, as teachers, missionaries, and models to their brothers and sisters, in virtue and all true knowledge. It is plain that it is the mothers of any race, white or black, that give tone and character to that race. If they remain ignorant and degraded, the children can not be otherwise; as in their earlier years they are under the management of the mother nearly altogether. Acting under this impression I was the "mover" in starting the female Seminary for colored girls in Concord, N. C., now one year ago. It is now going on successfully, with about fifty students, who are separated from the contaminating influence which surrounds them, doing their own cooking, washing, making and mending; thus living cheaply and getting prepared to be good house keepers and mothers of christian families, they are constantly under the eye of their teachers, who go to church with them every Sabbath. The meeting house is on the lot adjoining the Seminary.

The minister who preaches for them (the Rev. Luke Darland) is the husband of the Principal of the Seminary. If you should succeed in establishing a colored Seminary in your State; when it is in operation with a charter from the State, and a deed for the property securing it to the Baptist Church, and to be under their control, I will give to start an endowment fund, $1,000; if enough others will give sufficient to make the sum ($50,000) fifty thousand dollars, the interest to be applied annually to the support of the Seminary. If you would correspond with the Rev. Luke Darland on the subject, I think he could give you satisfactory information on the subject. Write to Rev. A. C. McClelland, Treasurer of the Freedman's Committeee of the Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. My means are limited, arising from the rent of 150 acres of land, but as I have no family, I can lay it out in aiding benevolent objects. Please answer me soon and let me know what you think on this very important subject, as life is uncertain and will soon come to a close, what we do, we should do quickly. I am now in my 77th year and must shortly pass away. May God in Christ Jesus, prepare us all for the departure.

Yours sincerely,
MATTHEW SCOTT.

Editor Louisianian:

GREENESBORO, LA., November 28, 1871.

The above letters were received at this office several days since, and I have now concluded to give our newspapers an opportunity to publish the same, believing the sentiments noble and philanthropic, and the subject worthy the attention of the moral, religious and progressive people.

It is unnecessary for me to say a word to the honor and greatness of this Irish nobleman, Matthew Scott. Every one can read his noble heart by reading the above letter. I will only say that I have a large family, some of which are yet to raise and educate; but I will join my friend Scott, in his laudable undertaking, by subscribing one thousand dollars, to be paid in building materials, on condition that said Institute be located at the very healthy village of Greenesboro, Jackson parish, with the further suggestion that thirty thousand dollars would be enough for a begining.

ALLEN GREEN.

We commend the consideration of this subject to the attention of the philantbropic men and women among us, who with true magnanimity, but little money, are ever found so ready to be foremost in every noble cause. Here is a cause worthy their devotion and here is an opportunity to establish in a very desirable locality an Institution specially adaptad to peculiar wants.

We desire especially to draw the attention of our contemporaries in the parishes to this matter, and hope they will give it that prominence and discussion it so well deserves.

THE NEW LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Under this caption the St. James *Sentinel*, under the editorship of Mr. Geo. E. Bovee, treats of the new Lieutenant Governor. He does this in a style and manner in such perfect accord we presume with his real sentiments that we would hate to garble his article, and therefore offer it in its entirely to our readers:

P. B. S. Pinchback, the new Lieut. Governor of the State of Louisiana, is so well known to most of our readers, that any comments upon him that we may make will seem almost entirely unnecessary. Of his early history we know nothing. He was elected to the State Senate on the regular Republican ticket in 1868, and since that time has been a prominent and influential member of that body. He is a ready debater, an easy and graceful speaker, courteous and gentlemanly in his manners, perhaps a little vain; but always pleasing and agreeable, manly and independent.

He is well versed in parliamentary tactics, and will as President of the Senate, preside over the deliberations of that body with dignity and impartiality adding new laurels to those already won; reflecting credit upon the Senate and the Republican party, of which he is one of the ablest representatives. We have never been numbered among the admirers of Senator Pinchback, nor do we believe that we have ever been looked upon as his enemy. We belong to one branch of the republican party, while the Lieut. Governor is closely allied with the other, and is undoubtedly the ablest representative of his race among them.

We welcome for a second time a colored man as the second highest officer of the State; hoping, trusting and believing that the "vacant chair" so ably filled by his predecessor will never be disgraced by him who has been chosen by the voice of the Senate as its future occupant. Elected by men belonging to his own party alone; a thorough going republican himself; a fearless and outspoken supporter of General Grant for the next President, we firmly believe that he can do more, to unite the discordant elements of our party, than if is the power of any other man in the State to accomplish. Much will depend, however, upon the course he pursues. If conciliatory, and disposed to look to the future welfare of the party and State, we predict for him, a brilliant future. If revengeful and inclined to distrust good men who have differed from him, as to the best policy to be pursued to advance the interests of the party and people, his success will be doubtful and his usefulness greatly impaired.

One thing we feel assured of, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback will never be the willing tool of any politician, or set of politicians. Although the choice of the Governor for the position he now holds, he has too much manhood to be used as a pliant instrument, and we hope his Excellency will not expect from dim so great a sacrifice of his individuality.

The Southern States.

The President says that "the condition of the Southern States is, unhappily, not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see." It is, in fact, what such citizens sincerely dislike to see. But the problem is not so simple as some intelligent critics assume. Of course the talk of the old guard of slavery about the frightful overthrow of liberty in those States by the "ignoble incubus" and "usurper," whom they used to call with the same propriety "butcher," troubles the country very little. It sustains him by increasing majorities, wisely deeming liberty somewhat safer with those who abolished slavery than with those who strove to perpetuate it. There is a very plain logic upon this subject in the American mind; and the Democratic critics, although too dull to see it, would yet help their cause by changing their point and method of assault.

We say that the problem is not simple. When the war ended we were of those who thought the better policy was to maintain for some time the complete national supremacy in the Southern States. But another policy prevailed, and we have to deal with its results. There were three classes of persons in those States—the old slave-holding proprietors, the poor whites, and the freedmen. The first two classes had been rebels, and the last had been honestly loyal. The first class comprised the persons of property and education, the traditional political leaders; the other two classes were ignorant and poor. The state of feeling was, of course, deplorable. The old proprietors and the poor whites were morbid with hate of the Yankee, and bitterly humiliated by their defeat. The easy contempt of the first for the late slaves had changed into a feeling of aversion, and a resolution, which was not surprising, to do what was possible still to hold them as inferiors. The jealousy which the poor whites felt for a class from which they were separated only by caste became hatred when caste disappeared.

The first attempt of the proprietary class was to recover political control of their States, and to remand the freedmen to virtual slavery. This could not be allowed; and by laws of prohibition, of disfranchisement, and ineligibility on the one hand, and of equal civil and political rights upon the other, it was defeated. The operation of these laws was necessarily deplorable in many ways, but the alternative was still more deplorable. Political power was taken from the old proprietors and given to the new men; but had it remained with the old proprietors, the condition of the new men would unquestionably have been such that the United States could not have tolerated it, and would have peremptorily changed the situation. Indeed, that was really very much the course of events, the original settlement being milder than that which followed. The Ku-Klux was, as the *Nation* says, naturally developed from this situation. Hate of the victorious Union, and of the freedmen who represented it, with the indignation at laws which were believed to submit the whites to the blacks, took expression in secret conspiracies which aimed at the control of the blacks and their friends by terror; and in certain parts of the Southern States the Ku-Klux has unquestionably produced anarchy.

Meanwhile the disabilities have gradually removed, and the President now suggests that they be made to disappear entirely. But in the degree that this has taken place the situation has become worse in the Southern States. It is alleged that the exclusion of part of the old proprietary class from political power and from office has thrown the conduct of affairs into the hands of ignorant knaves, white adventurers, and ductile blacks. But the number of those actually disfranchised has long been very small, and the explanation does not suffice. Then it is said that where knaves legislate we must expect the Ku-Klux, and that it is useless to hunt the Ku-Klux if honest men do not control the government. But if it gravely meant that the United States must patiently see its citizens worried, whipped, murdered, and terrorized in certain States until honest men are elected to office there? If the difficulty is that there are dishonest and ignorant men in the Legislature, and if disabilities are removed and there is equal suffrage, so that the ordinary chances of a free government are provided for all, must honest citizens submit to be scouregd and shot upon the plea that where Legislatures are corrupt public disorders must be expected? What can any honest citizen, white or black, do except vote for honest representatives? And if he and his friends can not carry the election, are they to be murdered because they have not been successful, while the United States tranquilly remark that the principles of free government require the sacrifice?

Nothing more preposterous can be imagined. If the old proprietors and the poor whites, all disabilities being removed, can elect honest officers, we shall all rejoice; but if they can not, they really must not expect to be allowed to shoot their political opponents. We have long favored the completion of amnesty But amnesty has been for some time practically a fact, and it will be found that the completion will not remove the trouble: it will remove only one of the excuses of the trouble. A wise government will avoid every reasonable pretense for disorder; it will then take care that disorder is not tolerated.—*Harper's Weekly.*

☞Rats have an unaccountable fondness for the taste of phosphorus, and to this fact may be attributed the origin of many mysterious fires. These rodents build their nests of inflammable materials, and take to them any stray matches that they find around loose. This accomplished, they undertake to gratify their appetites by nibbling the coated ends of the matches, which are at once ignited, when the nest is set in a blaze, and the destruction of the house or perhaps the ship which contains it follows. Great care should always be taken with matches. The phosphorus which is used on them is nasty and poisonous. Workmen engaged in their manufacture often die a fearful death from exfoliation of the lower jaw, and children who have sucked a match, if they do not die, usually suffer terrible agonies.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—"What did you give for that horse?" inquired a friend of the facetious Mr. B., as he was riding by. "My note," was the significant reply; "wasn't that cheap enough?"

☞A philosopher hath said: He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your cold, dissembling hypocrite you should beware of. There's no deception in a bull dog. It is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened with a fair inquiry at easier rates, but buyers finding that holders would not give way subsequently withdrew, and the sales are confirmed to a few hundred bales, mostly at previous figurrs, but part at ⅛c. decline. A high style of Low Middling sold at 19c., Strict do. at 19 and 19¼ and a still better kind at 19½.

Yesterday's business embraced 7000 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	— @—	—
Ordinary	16¼ @17	—
Good Ordinary	18¼ @18¾	18¾
Low Middling	18¾ @19¼	19
Middling	19¼ @—	19¼
Strict Middling	— @19¾	—
Good Middling	— @20	20

SUGAR:—

Received 1151 hhds. We note a scarcity of low grades; a quiet but firm market for the medium grades, and a good demand for clarified.

Good Fair, ₰ lb	8 @8¼
Yellow Clarified	10¼ @11¼
Fair	7¾ @ 8
Fully fair	9 @ 9¼
White	11 @13

MOLASSES:—

Centrifugal	30@30c
Fair	39@41
Prime	45
Reboiled, plantation, ₰ gallon	30@—
Reboiled, refinery	30@ 65
Golden Syrup	$1 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN HALL,
NATCHITOCHES, LA.,
December 6, 1871.

At a special meeting of the Republican party of the town and parish of Natchitoches, La., held in the Republican Hall, for the purpose of expressing their heart-felt sorrow for the honorable and much lamented Lieutenant Governor O. J. DUNN, and sympathizing sorrow for his much respected family.

The house being called to order, it was moved, by Mr. N. P. Blackstone, seconded, that the president appoint a committee of five to draft suitable resolutions for the occasion for which we met, and said committee to withdraw and report immediately.

Carried.

The president then appointed Mr. John G. Lewis, chairman, Messrs. W. H. Redmond, N. P. Blackstone, Shedrick Brown and W. Shepherd on said committee; and, after satisfactory explanation as to their duty, the committee withdrew, and after ample time returned and made the following report, to-wit:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

We, your select committee, respectfully beg leave to make our report.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty, in His Divine Wisdom, to remove from our midst one of the brilliant stars of the Republican party of this State, and a representative man of the colored populace, a devout man to God in his official capacity and political power; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Natchitoches parish, La., do sorrow and deeply lament the loss of so brilliant a statesman in the person of the Hon. Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of *this parish*, do sorrow and sympathize with the much respected and distressed family of the demised Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn; and be further

Resolved, That the officers of the town and parish of Natchitoches be respectfully requested to wear crape or badge of mourning for the space of ten days, on the left arm, or on some conspicuous portion of their persons, to show that respect which is due to mankind occupying so brilliant and exalted a position by the voice of his countrymen. Be it further

Resolved, That we, your select committee, respectfully request the sheriff of this the town of Natchitoches, to keep U. S. flag at half-mast and draped for the space of ten days after the passage of these resolutions in honor of Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Semi-Weekly Louisianian and New Orleans Republican; and respectfully ask the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of the respected deceased, and also express our sympathy for the same in common.

Respectfully,
JOHN G. LEWIS
Chairman.
Wm. H. Redmond,
N. P Blackstone,
W. Shepherd,
S. Brown.
Committee.

The resolutions being adopted, on motion adjourned.

H. RABY, President.
JOHN G. LEWIS, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

To the Editor Semi-Weekly Louisianian:

DEAR SIR—I am pleased to inform you that a large and enthusiastic Mass Meeting of Republicans, of the First and Second Wards of the Parish of St. Helena, was held at Tangipahoa Station, on Saturday, the 16th inst. You will observe from the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, that the Republicans of this part of the State are awakened to a just opinion of the libelous and malicious reports that have been so industriously circulated in this State against our worthy Executive, by that portion of the so-called Republicans, who always affiliate with the Democratic party when their services are most needed by the Republican party:

1. *Be it Resolved*, By the Republicans of the First and Second Wards of the parish of St. Helena, in Mass Meeting assembled, that we, as Republicans, fully endorse the present State Administration.

2. That we fully endorse and approve the action of the State Senate in its election to the position of Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback.

3. That we solemnly protest against and disapprove the action of those Republicans who coalesced with a Democrat's guard of the Democratic party for the sole purpose of defeating a representative man because of his color.

4. That we earnestly request the Republican Senators and Representatives to sustain our worthy Executive in his noble efforts for reform and general retrenchment.

5. That we hereby request and specially instruct our able Representative in the Lower House to sustain the Executive in all his measures, tending to reform and retrenchment.

6. That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the "Semi-Weekly Louisianian" and the New Orleans "Republican."

J. E. YERKES, Secretary.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN SECOND WARD MOTHER CLUB.

At a meeting held Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1871, the following resolutions introduced by P. E. Bechtel, were unanimously adopted, and a committee of (5) five, consisting of the following named gentlemen:

P. E. Bechtel, Chairman; Daniel Crowley, George D. Geddes, ——— Baron and A. T. Johnson, were appointed to wait upon the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, and present him with a copy of the same:

Whereas, The election of the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback to the position of Lieutenant Governor at the present political crisis of the Republican party in this State, in opposition to the combination formed by the so-called Republicans and the Democracy, furnishes another instance of the wisdom and patriotism of his Excellency, Governor H. C. Warmoth, and the Republican Senators who have stood by him in defence of the rights of a class composing the majority of the Republican party in this State, to the discomfiture of an unprincipled set of political vipers, who, for the past eighteen months have been sucking the life blood of the party by circulating calumnies, slanders and falsehoods against the leading members of the same; be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Club are hereby tendered to his Excellency, Governor H. C. Warmoth, and to the Senators who have, by their votes, silenced forever, the slanderous combination heretofore referred to, and we do hereby pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to stand by him in all his efforts to maintain the integrity and unity of the Republican party.

Resolved, That in Lieutenant Governor, P. B. S. Pinchback, we recognize a talented, courageous and competent leader of the Republican party, and a true friend and unflinching advocate of the rights of the race to which he belongs.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the New Orleans Republican and the Louisianian.

(Signed) C. F. GLAUDIN,
President.

P. E. BECHTEL, Secretary.

HALL SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN MOTHER Club, New Orleans, December 19, 1871.—At a regular meeting of this body, the following resolutions were presented by Mr. Albert McCarthy, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the election of P. B. S. Pinchback to the Presidency of the Senate and Lieutenant Governorship of the State of Louisiana in the stead of our most lamented deceased, O. J. Dunn, it is plainly shown and evidently demonstrated that the moral and progressive ideas of the true principles of Republicanism are still in a perpetual course of ascendancy in all that concerns the political standing of the African race; and

Whereas, It also shows and demonstrates that the exaltation of P. B. S. Pinchback to these most dignified honors is regarded by every sensible Republican as a just acknowledgment paid to his political merits in the defense of a down-trodden people, and also as an omen of conciliation and victory over the factionists who are trying actually to dismember the Republican party here; and

Whereas, These glorious achievements we owe, undoubtedly, to the moral courage, ability and good will that have always animated his Excellency H. C. Warmoth in the management of public affairs; be it

Resolved, That we, members of the Sixth Ward Republican Mother Club, appreciating the aforesaid considerations, heartily approve and indorse Governor Warmoth's conduct for the extra call that he has made upon that single body of the General Assembly, which has succeeded in carrying the party to such a beneficial result.

Be it further resolved, That as a part of the mighty and sovereign State of Louisiana, we demand of our mandatories at the next Assembly to tender all their legal aid, support and confidence to the executive, in all just and reasonable means that may be conducive to secure reform, progress and liberty in our beloved Louisiana.

Be it further resolved, That two copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent by the Secretary of this club, and respectfully submitted, to Hon. H. J. Campbell and Hon. V. E. McCarthy for guidance, and that the same be printed in the New Orleans *Republican* and semi-weekly *Louisianian*.

V. E. McCARTHY, Vice President.
A. CAPLA, Secretary.

W. H. MARKHAM, St. Louis. C. W. BURT, New Orleans.

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—*The Nation.*

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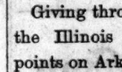

FOR MEMHPIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,
104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,
37 Natchez Street,
JOHN N. BOFINGER. President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of
JAMES T. TUCKER,
apl. 6-tf 26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P, M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to
STEVENSON & VERLANDER.
Agents,
135 Gravier street.
JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of
JAS. T. TUCKER.
26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10;	SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8;	SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Stree
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rougeand Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,
Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

MILLINERY ESTABLIISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

29...CHARTRES STREET...29

between Canal and Customhouse
NEW ORLEANS.

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

☞ The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

Mrs. A. GOODALE,
Mrs. K. E. LINCOLN.

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A. Simon's,

COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,

No. 94, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.

Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.

Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

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JULIUS. P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER

CANAL ST. Bet VILLERY & ROBERTSON ST'S.

Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

The Mitchell & Ramellsberg

FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,

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103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,

ORESQUE BUILDING,

NEW ORLEANS.

ST. PHILIP STORE,

230 ROYAL ST., CORNER.

ST. PHILIP.

New Orleans.

R. A. CHIAPELLA,

—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

TRIMMINGS AND HATS,

☞ AUCTION PRICES

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cleakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew,

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

Department of

Straight University.

Located over the Freedmens' Savings Bannk,

114 Carondelet St.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid *commercial course.* Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commercal course. Terms duced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address
Prof. A. T. Selever,
Principal.

REMOVAL

TO

167 ..CANAL STREET....167

FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

No. 167 Canal Street,

Near Dauphine.

WINGFIELD & COOPER.

PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

Office No. 84 Dryades Street, Near Union Street.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK

AND

THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

JUST OUT.

The Louisiana Magistrate.

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

AND

COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE.

For sale by

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO.,
General Stationers and Law Publishers,
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MERCHANDISE, FLOUR

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PROVISION BROKER,

105...POYDRAS STREET...105

J. TAYLOR....JOHN M. BURKE
Salesmen.

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

CLASS R.

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, December 23, 1871,

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
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1 prize of	1,000		
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,450
440 prizes amounting to			$280,450

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable in full without deduction. Orders to be addressed to.

CHS. T. HOWARD,
Lock Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send Postoffice Money order or Register your Letter.

Stagg & O'Neil

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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DEALER IN ALL THE NEWEST

and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTENSILS.

Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the MODUS OPERANDI OF THE PATENT OFFICE, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Caveats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, AND AT LESS COST TO THE INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular address.

STAGG & O'NEILL,
180 Canal Street.
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Mrs. G. E. Craig,

Fashionable Milliner,

283 Poydras steet.

—:o:—

☞ Bonnets, Regalias, Flags and Rosettes. Society work done to order.

500. 500. 500. 500.

HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,

Not one returned—

Not one complaint.

Speaks for itself.

In Operation Daily at the Depot, No. 176 Canal street.

PRICE $18.

New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

G. CASENAVE.

UNDERTAKER.

88 Bourbon Street

NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

O. J. DUNN,
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THOMAS LYNNE,
P. M. WILLIAMS.
B. F. JOUBERT,
P. G. DESLONDE,
M. H. TWITCHELL,
B. P. BLANCHARD,
Secretary.

[By telegram, dated New Orleans, March 1, 1870; received at Washington 11:10 P. M.]

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

The undersinged respectfully ask for the removal of James F. Casey, collector of customs.

JAMES GRAHAM,
Auditor.
ANTOINE DUBUCLET,
State Treasurer.
JOHN R. CLAY,
L. T. DELASSIZE.

[By telegram, dated New Orleans, March 2, 1870; received at Washington 12:20 P. M.]

L. A. Sheldon, Member of Congress:

Casey's administration here will ruin the Republican party. He ought to be removed. You may show this to Secretary Boutwell.

CHARLES CLINTON.

[By telegram, dated New Orleans, March 2, 1870; received at corner Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue 5:39.]

George S. Boutwell, Washington, D. C.:

The gentlemen who ask the removal of Collector Casey but echo the universal demand of the whole Republican party of this State.

H. L. SWORDS,

Paralysis a Cause of Kleptomania.

Some celebrated European physicians, applying the doctrine of the conservation and correlation of forces to moral mania, have recently contributed some important articles to medical science, showing that certain physical diseases are the actual causes of kleptomania. Pritchard cites the case of the wife of a man of fortune, who was in the habit of stealing on all occasions whenever she visited shops. In this case, paralysis (partial) and softening of the brain existed. The husband was so overwhelmed with grief and shame that he left the fascinations of the city, and banished himself to the country, where there were no shops, but the mania remained. It is a curious fact that in one stage of paralysis a delusion always exists in the mind of the sufferer that what he steals is his own property, or has been stolen from him, and that he merely reclaims his own. Sometimes he imagines that God orders him to steal. Paralysis is sure to cause stealing in some shape or other, and stealing, indeed, may be sometimes regarded as a symptom of the disease. This is an important subject, and one of unusual interest, worthy of the careful investigation of the medical scientist.

OBLIGATIONS OF COMMON CARRIERS.

The Chicago *Post* thus speaks of the obligations of common carriers: Whether the great fire was "the act of God," or primarily the act of a bovine, it cannot exempt common carriers from their legal liability for obligations incurred in the way of business. The shipper who holds a receipt, or without one, who can prove delivery of goods, unless upon special agreement, has an indisputable legal claim for any losses. The doctrine often works hardship in particular cases, but it would be a much greater hardship to vary the rule of absolute liability which carriers incur in their ordinary avocation. Ages of experience have sanctified the law. Our contemporaries in the country who seem to be giving way to fears on the subject need apprehend no difficulty in these cases, even if there is delay. Railroad companies are not likely to seriously take a position they cannot maintain in court. In taking goods or passengers, for hire, they take the legal responsibilities involved, and cannot evade them. The extent of a conflagration has nothing to do with the question, and is no more the "act of God" than the burning of a single building. It would take a volcanic eruption to change this rule.

—A wag told us the other day, that "one half of the lawyers live without a cause and die without effect."

Fun and Fancy.

—Laugh at no man for his pug nose—you can't tell what may turn up.

—A schoolmaster in the country advertises that he will keep a Sunday school twice a week.

—It is a popular delusion to believe that powder on a lady's face has the same effect as in the pan of a musket—assists her to go off.

—The most remarkable case of indecision we ever heard of, was that of a man who sat up all night, because he could not decide which to take off first, his coat or his boots.

—In what two cases are precisely the same means used for directly opposite purposes? Why, bars to be sure. They are put on bank windows to keep thieves out, and on jail windows to keep them in.

—A young lady is charged with having said, that if a cart wheel has nine felloes, it's a pity if a pretty girl like her can't have one.

—A retired schoolmaster excuses his passion for angling by saying that, from constant habit, he never feels quite himself unless he's handling the rod.

—What gentleman can with any sense of propriety, ask a fat woman to lean on his arm.

—It has been ascertained that the man who held on to the last was a shoemaker.

—A good sermon is like a kiss. It requires but two heads and an application.

—A gentleman whose daughter had married a man by the name of Price, was congratulated by one of his friends, who remarked.

"I am glad to see your have got a good price for you daughter."

—A certain editor in speaking of the miseries of Ireland, says, "Ireland's cup of misery has been for ages overflowing, and seems to be not yet full."

—The country member who so frequently rises to a p'int of order, invariably sits down again to a quart of "suthin wet."

—A man very much intoxicated was sent to jail. "Why did you not bail him out?" inquired a bystander of a friend. "Bail him out!" exclaimed the other; "Why you couldn't pump him out."

"Ma, if you will give me an apple, I will be good." "No my child, you must not be good for pay—you ought to be good for nothing."

—At a Sunday school examination, the teacher asked a boy whether he could forgive those who wronged him. "Could you," said the teacher, "forgive a boy, for example, who has insulted or struck you?" "Y-e-e-s, sir," replied the lad very slowly "I think,—I—could, if he was bigger than I am."

—A medical man of the very old school, calls all operations that are performed without the patient feeling anything, "senseless operations."

—"Tom, come, now tell us the biggest lie you ever told in all your life, and you shall have a glass of stout?"

"A lie! I never told a lie in all my life."

"Draw that stout."

—An Irish paper concludes a biography of Robespierre with the following sentence:—This extraordinary man left no children except his brother, who was killed at the same time."

—A wag says there is no danger of hard times among the shoemakers, because, every shoe is "soled" before it is ready for the market.

—"I am afraid you'll come to want," said an old lady to her daughter.

"I have come to want already," was the reply, "I want a nice young man."

—"Do you keep pins and needles?" inquired a strahping fellow the other day at a dry goods store.

"Yes," replied the store keeper, all sorts of needles and pins."

"Well, then, I will have some ten pins and terrapins."

—A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all fell weeping but one man: who being asked why he did not weep with the rest, Oh!" said he, "I belong to another parish."

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN
AND
SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE
AND
CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on
Monday, November 21, 1870,
and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH,
EAST AND
WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile,
Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily,
at 6 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Cor. Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.
Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,
NEW YORK,
Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,
—OF—
INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs.
Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS
—OF—
COMBINATION SIDE COMBS
[MADE UNDER PAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.
Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.
Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,
of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.
A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.
SEND YOUR MONEY
in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address
I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, *New Orleans, La.*
C. C. ANTOINE, *Shreveport, La.*

PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
114 Carondelet St.,
NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.

Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

NATCHEZ,
T. P. LEATHERS.....Master.

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JNO. JANNEY, Agent,
150 Common Street

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL
OF A
WALTHAM WATCH
BEATS
4 times a second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH, THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
CONTAINS
5 *Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making alltogether 136 separate pieces.*

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM
Watches have seven Jewels.
THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch
Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH
Is made with special reference to
DURABILITY
Other Watches will ran for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but
A Waltham Watch
WILL RUN FAITHFULLY
FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES.....$18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,
which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. HOWARD & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway,
New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,
OR
Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE DO NOT SELL
Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.
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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, withLocket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

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IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

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